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☞Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

THE SONG OF THE MASONS.

We meet upon the level, and we part upon the square!
What words of precious meaning those words Masonic are!
Come, let us contemplate them—they are worthy of a thought—
With the highest, and the lowest, and the rarest they are fraught.

We meet upon the level, though from every station come—
The king from out his palace, and the poor man from his home;
For the one must leave his diadem outside the Mason's door,
And the other can lay his true respect upon the checkered floor.

We part upon the square, for the world must have its due
We mingle with the multitude, a cold, unfriendly crew;
But the influence of our gatherings in memory is green,
And we long upon the level to renew the happy scene.

There's a world where all are equal—we are hurrying toward it fast;
We shall meet upon the level there, when the gates of death are passed;
We shall stand before the Orient, and our Master will be there,
To try the blocks we offer, by his own unerring square.

We shall meet upon the level there, but never thence depart,
There's a mansion ever ready for each trusting, faithful heart;
There's a mansion and a home, and a multitude in there,
Who have met upon the level, and been tried upon the square.

Let us meet upon the level then, while laboring in patient here,
Let us meet and let us labor, though the labor be severe;
Already in the western sky the signs bid us prepare,
To gather up our working tools and be tried upon the square.

Hands round, ye faithful Masons all, the bright fraternal chain!
Ye part upon the square below, to meet in heaven again.
Oh! what words of precious meaning those words Masonic are—
We meet upon the level, and we part upon the square!

No Banks of Issue in California!—Banks of issue are unknown in California. The currency is all hard money, and, for large transactions, drafts. While this fact will be of great importance to the golden State in the present panic in money matters, this panic cannot fail to be provocative of much disaster upon our Pacific settlements. It is indeed true that speculation has done its worst; that a great reaction has taken place in business matters, and that real estate had, at last accounts, gone down to the lowest rates in the California market; but there can be no doubt that the storm will burst with great fury upon the whole region.—*Forney's Press.*

It seems, then, that an exclusive "hard money" currency has not prevented "speculation from doing its worst" in California. Mr. Forney also apprehends that the present "storm will burst with great fury upon the whole region" where banks of issue are unknown. This shows how little banks have to do with speculation, and how utterly worthless are the remedies suggested for the present embarrassments by the hard money theorists. The fact is indubitable that monetary crises and pressures are more abrupt and violent in countries where there is no bank-note circulation, as in California, than where paper money is most abundant, as in New England. Yet this is no argument for *an excess* of paper money, there is a happy medium in bank paper as in all things else. The talk of doing without paper money is simply folly. No country that has ever enjoyed its advantages has abandoned its use. A wise legislator would direct his efforts to improving and rendering as nearly perfect a system which we cannot do without, as the wisdom or folly of our law makers determine.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Wait.—Of course it's very hard to wait. No matter whether you have to wait in certainty or in doubt; whether for the fulfillment of a promise, or the arrival of "a ship load of money," waiting is tedious, and one feels that patience is a virtue.—Young Hopeful cannot wait for dinner, and spoils his appetite and digestion with apples and bread and butter. Older grown, he cannot wait for his majority, and borrows. Tell people to wait, and they answer that life is all waiting, and they have waited long enough, and waiting makes fools.—Yet waiting is the school of moral strength. The greatest achievements have to be waited for. Small minds are always fixing and leaking, so when the time comes they are found either stale or empty.—*London Times.*

Light and Life.—When one was about to construct a lighthouse he was asked what was his object. "My object," said he, "is to give light and save life."

THE REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The revival of the African Slave Trade is seriously agitated in slave-holding circles. Feelers and intimations to that effect have frequently been thrown out, for the past few months, and the way is being prepared to introduce the revival of the African Slave Trade as a plank in the Slave Democratic Platform.

And why not? What atrocity is there, what crime against humanity to which that party is not equal? Look at its steady progress in demoralization. How indignant were Democrats North, at the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law; and now the same Democrats uphold, sustain and justify it. So with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act. The Northern members of the party who denounced those acts of legislative outrage, now commend and uphold them, until, debauched by the subtle but infernal spirit of Slavery, they can now stand by the Dred Scott decision, trample upon the Jeffersonian doctrine of inalienable rights, and under the assumed shield and sanction of the National Constitution, drive Freedom from all our Territories, and plant Slavery in its stead.—From the position which the Slave-Democratic party now occupies, a single step will bring it to the advocacy and championship of the Foreign Slave trade, and that step they are preparing to take. Such is *modern* Democracy.

The *Southern Citizen*, published at Knoxville, Tennessee, is even now boldly and openly advocating a revival of the Slave Trade. The Citizen takes the ground that the South is dwindling away before the North—laments the absence of manufacturing and other industrial pursuits, and anxiously asks, "is there a remedy?" and says, "Several Southern journals have already supplied us with the answer—it is to increase largely our *labor power.*" Owing to this want of the "labor power," says the Citizen, the South cannot take possession of Kansas, cannot establish manufactories, cannot establish direct intercourse with Europe and with all the world, and adds:

"Politically, we may assert and vindicate our right to settle in Kansas, but the North has a continual new influx of labor from abroad—we little or none. Nature, and the laws which regulate settlement and population, are stronger than our constitutions and our guaranties of non-intervention. The North can pour her myriads into Kansas, and never miss them. If we cultivate an acre *there*, we leave an acre untilled *here*. For every hearth we make to smoke in Kansas, there is a hearth left cold in Georgia or Alabama. Striving to extend our institutions into Kansas, under present circumstances, is cutting a piece from one end of a garment to sew it upon the other—it is giving a hungry dog a piece of his own tail to eat.

On all sides, then, want of labor meets us. It is our sole difficulty—the one and sufficient reason why the South cannot hold her own.

The enlightened century, "which flatters itself it is the nineteenth," has signalized its history by one gross and signal blunder has affirmed one monstrous heresy and falsehood—that the races of men are equal. Some nations have endeavored (through policy or philanthropy, it matters little) to carry out that heresy into practice, and it has needed but a few years to bear its bitter fruits. These Southern States, though they did not and could not carry it to the insane length of emancipating their negro slaves, yet did so far give way to the prevalent folly as to cut off from themselves all fresh supply of the only kind of labor suitable to their climate and soil to their own grievous loss and damage, and without any benefit to anybody else. Hereby Africa has suffered, perhaps more seriously than America (a proposition which we shall take other opportunities of verifying). "philanthropy" has stultified itself, and agriculture has cut off its right hand.

Other nations have already seen their mistake, and are contriving means and pretexts to repair it. The North has suffered nothing by its emancipation (or sale) of its negroes; because, in the first place, she had but few; in the second place, the circumstances of the European world have poured into her fields an unlimited supply of labor, more suited to her climate; and, in the third place, as her interest in Slavery always lay, and now lies, rather in the Slave Trade than in Slave Labor, her commerce in that way, to the Southern States, has been compensated by clandestine trade to South America and the West Indies.

But those nations which have not slaves have been their est in and are about to repair it. Will these Southern States, which have the largest interest of all, be the last to see that error? If so, no Cassandra could predict for us too gloomy a future."

Thus reasons the Citizen in favor of a revival of the African Slave Trade, and to this monstrous doctrine we shall soon hear Northern Slave-Democratic doughfaces all around us, crying amen.

Our readers cannot have forgotten that the Governor of South Carolina, last year, in his annual message, recommended the re-opening of the African Slave Trade.

No man who watches the signs of the times can for a moment doubt the next step which is to be taken by the oppressors of men, and their unprincipled Northern abettors. Doomed is this Nation to disgrace and infamy, nay more, we add, doomed to destruction, unless the current of events is seasonably arrested. The Slave Power must be overthrown, or our free institutions cannot stand.

The seizure of Cuba, and the revival of the Slave Trade, are objects to be attained, if possible, by the present administration. There are stern and stirring times ahead.—Let the people reflect, and prepare to act.—*Ravenna (O.) Dem.*

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THREE NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

Sevesal months since the Bank of New Brunswick was broken into, and over $70,00 stolen from its vaults. The details of this audacious robbery have already been published. After being tracked for a long time and through many places, the perpetrators of the robbery have at last been captured, and are now awaiting trial before the Court of Assizes in Nova Scotia. They are three in number and their names are Phil Stanly, Jack Rand and Bell Smith.

These three men, apparently, are no small vulgar rascals. They display the trophies of no less than sixteen memorable achievements, of which each of them boast, and whether they exaggerate the importance and recklessness of these from a love of boasting, we will not stop to inquire.

The leader of this trio, Phil Stanly, alias Phil Sanford, prides himself upon being one of the most artful villians in Christendom. He was born in England and is over 32 years old. His manner is affable and quiet; yet he is a very devil in hardihood, and gifted with almost unparalleled finesse. He has the eye of a lynx, the subtlety of a cat, the quick decision of a consumate general, and a force of execution which sets all obstacles at defiance.

Phil first became known on this continent in the city of Buffalo, where in a single night, committed three burglaries. He was arrested for the crime, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine years nine months imprisonment. Unfortunately, his sentence was soon after commuted and, true to his instincts he hastened to deserve another.—Scarcely had he got out of prison, when he planned a grand enterprise against the Milton Bank, of Dorchester; and one morning the officers of that institution found themselves *minus* $32,000.

Having succeeded in this great project he carried on his operations in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo and Springfield; sometimes alone, sometimes with his associates. But in Buffalo the bird was caged a second time, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment, and he was sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for another period of nine years and nine months. Previous to the Buffalo robbery, Phil married the widow of a Jew who kept an obscure hotel in the city of Albany. When he found himself a second time under the restraint of iron bars and heavy locks, he set his genius to work to devise the means of recovering his liberty. He drew up a petition to the Governor of the State for his pardon, signed by all the employees of the prison, and having counterfeited the signature of the Judge who sentenced him, sent it on to Gov. Seymour. His excellency was ensnared by the trick; he promptly sent on an order for his release, and in a few days Phil found himself outside the prison wall.

The fraud was afterwards discovered, and officers dispatched to find the criminal, and after a long and fruitless search, they listened to the proposals of his wife, who agreed to discover his whereabouts upon certain conditions. The bargain being consumated, Phil got off with two years and six months confinement. This inadequate punishment only whetted his instincts, and gave him new faith in his lucky star; and he soon after robbed the Windham County Bank of $23,000. He next turned his thoughts upon Canada, and went to Montreal, where he committed many robberies with impunity—among others, one of a $1000 from the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad. A police officer getting a clue to his proceedings, tracked him to Buffalo where he succeeded in capturing him. He was locked up for two or three months, and then let off for want of sufficient evidence. After his discharge he went to New York, where his wife was then living. Scarcely had he stepped out of the cars when his *cara sposa* demanded a fur mantilla. Tho' Phil had no funds, he was not the man to spoil his dignity by pilfering so petty a thing. To relieve himself of his embarrassment, he singalized the night of his visit to the Metropolis by breaking into a store and stealing a quantity of rich furs, which he thought could not fail of satisfying the most extravagant wishes of his beloved.

But unfortunately for him, he had not obtained the article ready made; he had taken the raw materials: and though the skins were magnificent, his wife upbraided him in no gentle terms for this oversight. "They must do," said Phil, they must be made up. They were accordingly sent to a furrier, where [illegible] would have it; they were [illegible] and recognized by the lawful owner, and Phil was arrested when he called for the article. "So it has often happened," philosophically remarked Phil, on his way to the Tombs; "these cursed baubles of women have often ruined great men."—He did not content himself merely with giving utterance to the maxims of wisdom; but while on his way to that venerable penal institution slipped from the officers, outstripped them in the race, escaped from the city, fled to Michigan, robbed the State Bank of $11,000; went to Connecticut, plundered several jewelry stores in that State; robbed an Indiana exchange agent of a considerable sum; plundered several of the principal shops, and joined Jack Rand and Bell Smith. The trio next attempted to rob an oil company. By means of false keys the rascals got into the company's safe, but to their chagrin found the coffers empty. For two or three nights they continued the experiment, but still found no money. Enraged with his ill success, Phil resolved not to have all this trouble for nothing. Having carefully examined the company's books and acquainted himself with their method of doing business, he forged their name, and, personating one of their employees, got it discounted and left the city. When the note became due, the unfortunate employee whose name he had assumed, was tried for forgery and sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

Thence the confederates went to Quebec. Their exploits in that city having alarmed the people and waked up the vigilance of the officers, they left for Nova Scotia.

A few weeks after their arrival there the Bank robbery of $75,000 was committed. In this stupendous affair Phil employed all his devilish genius. With a bit of wax he took an impression of the outside door-lock, and from this model they constructed a key. Another night the robbers entered the building and took impressions of the locks of the drawers and vaults, and made other keys as before, and were now sure of success. It is a singular that Phil has often devoted six months time to the plan of an enterprise, and when it [illegible] he had not scrupled to spend $2,000 in maturing it. At Auburn he made a key for securing the grates and gave it to the jailor, who sold the secret to a house in N. York. They got it patented and have realized large profits from its sale.

Ordinarily, Phil managed an affair and let his confederates execute it. But in Nova Scotia he departed from his prudent custom; and to this negligence he owes his detection.

Jack Rand, one of his accomplices, was born in New Hampshire, where he exercised the trade of a locksmith. He began his career of crime with stealing $500, for which he suffered two years imprisonment. After the expiration of his term, he figured in the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, and received $70,000 as his share of the spoils. He sent a part of it to his father, who, being found with some of it in his possession, was arrested for the crime:—Jack, not altogether forgetful of the obligations of a son, confessed himself the guilty party to the police. He was imprisoned, and his father set at liberty; but the rascal made his escape in about four months. At Concord he was arrested for larceny.—He got out again; and in New Jersey this modern Jack Sheppard committed a heavy wharf robbery. They caught and imprisoned him, and for the third time he broke jail. He was, however recaptured in Philadelphia, and sent back to New Jersey, where he was acquitted in some unexplained manner.

Disgusted with the States he went to Canada with Stanley, and the two travelled up and down the St. Lawrence. Steamboats, expresses, &c., were the theater of their operations. On [illegible] they attempted to steal a box containing $50,000 in gold dust, but failed. Phil was arrested for the attempt; but was discharged for want of competent evidence.

The last of this diabolical trio, is Bell Smith whom we may regard as the servant or rather slave of the other two. He does the most dangerous and servile work, and receives the least pay.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORKING HIS PASSAGE.

A tall, awkward-looking chap, just from the Green Mountains of Vermont, came on board one of the splendid North River boats at Albany. His curiosity was amazingly excited at once, and he commenced "peeking," as he called it, into every nook and corner of the boat. The captain's office, the engine-room, the barber's shop—all underwent his inspection; and then he went on deck, and stook looking in amazement at the lever beam, the chimneys and the various 'fixins,' till at last he caught sight of the bell. This was the crowning wonder, and he viewed it from every position, walked around it, got down on his knees and lookod up into it, and exclaimed:

'Wall, raly, this beats the bell on our meetin' house a great sight.'

By this time, the attention of the captain and several passengers were attracted to this genius.

'How much would you ask to let a feller ring this bell?'

'You may ring it for a dollar, sir,' said the captain.

'Wall, it is a bargain; all fair and agreed and no backing out.'

'It's a bargain, sir,' said the captain.

Our hero went deliberately and brought a seat and took hold of the bell rope, and having arranged everything to his satisfaction, commenced ringing, slowly at first, and gradually faster and faster, till every body on board thought the boat was on fire and rushed on deck, screaming with alarm.

There stood the captain, and there sat the 'Varmounter,' ringing away, first slow and then fast, and then two or three taps at a time. The passengers began to expostulate; the captain said it was a bargain.—But the passengers became urgent that the eternal clangor should be stopped. All the while there sat our hero undisturbed, ringing away more ways than a cockney chime-ringer ever dreamed of. At last the captain thought it time to stop the simpleton; but his answer was—

A fair bargain and no backing out and he rang away for dear life.

"Well' says the captain, 'what will you take to stop?'

'Wall, cap'n, I guess I sheant lose nothing if I take five dollars and a free passage to New York, but not a darned cent less.'

'Well, walk down to the office and get your money and a passage ticket,' said the captain.

Organized Band of Female Horse Thieves.—Two women who stole a horse and buggy from a Mr. Cornwall, in Louisville, Ky., a few days ago, were arrested near Harrodsburgh in that State and bro't back to Louisville on Wednesday night. It is supposed that they belong to the same gang that made their head quarters at Harrodsburg during the spring and summer.

☞An English writer says, in his advise to young married women, that their mother, Eve 'married a gardner.' It might be added that the gardner, in consequence of his match, lost his situation.

From the Philadelphia Eve. Lournal.

OUR INDUSTRY.

We are a nation of Merchants rather than a nation of producers. We are more engaged in carrying products about from place to place than in creating them. We have endeavored to get rich and powerful by commerce, instead of by productive industry. In this we have fallen into a huge mistake. We have been content with the wages of carriers and brokers, when we should have added to these the better and larger profits of mechanics and manufacturers. We have departed from this stupid policy only in our agriculture. The sum of our exports is made up almost entirely of the fruits of the earth. Herein lies the main fault of our commercial policy. We exchange, in our trade with the world, raw material for the finest and costliest products of the manufacturing skill of other communities. The balance of trade is necessarily against us—not only in the mere pecuniary excess of payments interchanged, but in the more important matter of labor employed and supported. Production is the source of wealth. Commerce—or the simple act of transporting and selling the products of labor—produces no wealth at all. It merely appropriates a part of the wealth that productive ingenuity and energy create.—But our production consists mainly of natural products, which are sent abroad in their raw state, or in the lowest form of fabrication. How much richer we should be if, to the value of the raw products we raise, we added the value of the highest forms of mechanical skill! It is in this respect that the great manufacturing States of the world have so immensely the advantage of us. They export nothing, or very little of anything, that is not advanced by domestic labor, to the utmost practicable point of commercial value. They make out of it all that can be made out of it by utilizing industry, taste, and expertness, at home. Our policy is just the reverse. All that we produce for exportation we send abroad in that condition which realizes the least possible price—little more than the mere cost of natural production. But this is not all. We take the raw material back again in a manufactured shape, in which operation we part with the original price of the staple and pay in addition to it the price of the value which has been superadded by the mechanical labors of foreign operatives. In this process, it is obvious that we lose a vast sum of wealth which we might save. We lose, in fact, all the difference of value between a raw and a manufactured product—or in other words, we lose the value of labor and skill as distinguished from the value of an unimproved natural product.

Let us take for illustration a single example, which will show the operation of the principle through the entire scope of that absurd system which employs foreign labor to work up into useful forms the raw material of any country. Say that a pound of raw American cotton will sell in England for ten cents; that labor and skill add to the staple in its manufactured form an average increased value of sixty cents; and that the fabric is sent to the United States and consumed here. What is the effect? We pay back to England the ten cents received for the pound of raw cotton, and six times that amount besides, for the value that mechanical industry has imparted to it on the other side of the ocean. In other words, we lose sixty cents which might have been earned by home labor and saved to the nation.

At this rate it is apparent that other countries are making immense profits upon our productions, and that we are losing by a most improvident policy. For example, touching this one item of cotton, Robert J. Walker, in his Treasury Report of 1845, says:—'At present prices, our cotton crop will yield an annual product of $72,000,000, and the manufactured fabric $504,000,000, furnishing profits abroad to thousands of capitalists and wages to hundreds of thousands of the working classes, all of whom would be deeply injured by any disturbance, growing out of a state of war, to the direct and adequate supply of the raw material.' That is to say, foreign labor realizes over five hundred millions of dollars upon American products on which we realize but one-seventh part of that sum. Why should we throw away the six-sevenths? Why let foreign communities reap a profit, by labor, of over four hundred millions of dollars, on a material grown on American soil, when we might, in time, by a wise industrial policy, work up the cotton wool, and appropriate the profits of the manufacture ourselves? In arguing in favor of free trade, Mr. Walker has furnished one of the most powerful statistical arguments in behalf of domestic manufacturing industry. But why, let us ask, could he recognise the great interest of foreign capitalists and laborers in having an uninterrupted supply from the United States, of raw cotton, and yet not perceive the importance of reserving all the advantage of that support to the capitalists and laborers of his own country? Why could he not see that, if it was well to sell the cotton crop of the South to England and other States for $72,000,000, it would be infinitely better to sell it, in a fabricated form, to our own people and other people, for five hundred millions of dollars? The gain would consist not only in the pecuniary profits saved, but also in the benefit of so much native labor and skill employed and maintained. But a man contending for a theory cannot discern the fallacy and practical evils of it.

What we have said of cotton is applicable with equal force to all other raw American products capable of being enhanced in commercial value by means of mechanical ingenuity and industry. Our true policy is, to give to every thing we have to exchange with the world for commodities or money, the highest measure of value that dilligence and art can impart to it. When that is done, our merchants will be employed profitably to the nation, in carrying the fruits of its labor to foreign markets, and bringing back the fair returns for our exchangeable wealth.

A Beautiful Little Story.

A few weeks since, in coming down the North River, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer, Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening and one after another, seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparations to retire to their berths. Some, pulling off their boots and coats, lying themselves down to rest; others, in the attempt to make it seem as much like home as possible, threw of more of their clothing—each one as their comfort or apprehension of danger dictated.

I had noticed on deck a fine looking boy of about six years of age, following around a man evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German—a man of medium height and respectable dress. The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely dressed, with an intelligent and affectionate expression of countenance, and from under his cap fell chestnut hair and thick clustering curls.

After walking about the cabin for a time the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated, and began preparations for going to bed. I watched them. The father adjusted and arranged the bed the child was to occupy, which was an upper birth, while the little fellow was undressing himself. Having finished this, his father tied a handkerchief around his head, to protect his curls, which looked as if the sunlight from his young happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his resting place; but instead of this, he quietly kneeled down up, on the floor, put his little hands together, so beautifully child like and simple, resting his arms upon the lower berth, against which he knelt, he began his vesper prayer. The father sat down by his side, and waited the conclusion. It was, for a child a long prayer, but well understood. I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. There were men around him—Christian men retiring to rest without prayer, or if praying at all, a kind of mental desire for protection, without sufficient courage or piety to kneel down in the steamboat's cabin, and before strangers acknowledge the goodness of God, to ask his his protection and love.

This was the training of some pious mother. Where was she now? How many times had her kind hands been laid on the sunny locks, as she had taught him to lisp his evening prayer.

A beautiful sight it was, that child at prayer, in the midst of the busy, thoughtless throng. He alone, of this worldly multitude drew high to heaven. I thank the parental love that taught him to lisp his evening prayer, whether Catholic or Protestant, dead or living afar off or nigh. I could scarce refrain from weeping then, nor can I now, as I see again that sweet child, in the crowded tumult of the steamboat's cabin, bending in devotion before his Maker.

But a little while before, I saw a crowd of admiring listeners, gathering about a company of Italian singers in the upper saloon—a mother and two sons, with voice, harp and violin; but no one heeded, no one cared, for the little child at prayer.

When the little boy had finished his evening devotions, he arose and kissed his father most affectionately, who put him in his berth for the night. I felt a strong desire to speak to them, but deferred it till morning. When morning came the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again. But if ever I meet that boy in his happy youth: in his anxious manhood, in his declining years, I'll thank him for the influence and example of that night's devotion, and bless the name of the mother that taught him.

Scarcely any passing incident of my life ever made deeper impression on my mind. I went to my room and thanked God that I had witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays on a steamboat?—Who teach their children to pray at home?—*Home Journal.*

A Cool Operation.

'Hallo, there, Capting!' said a brother Jonathan to the captain of a canal packet on the Erie Canal, 'what do you charge for passage?'

'Three cents per mile, and boarded,' said the captain.

'Wal, I guess I'll take passage captain, seeing as how I am kinder give out walking so far.'

Accordingly he got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner.

Jonathan sat down and began to demolish the 'fixing,' to the utter consternation of the captain, until he cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on the deck, picking his teeth very comfortable.

'How far is it, capting, from here to where I came on board?'

'Nearly one and a half miles,' said the captain.

'Lets see,' said Jonathan, 'that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind capting, here is five, I guess I'll go ashore now I'm kinder rested out.'

The captain vamouses for the cabin, and Jonathan went ashore.

Beauty of a Blush.—Goethe was in company with a mother and her daughter, when the latter being reproved for some fault, blushed and burst into tears. He said: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter. That crimson hue and those silvery tears become her better than any ornament of gold and pearls.—Those may be hung on the neck of a wanton, but these are never seen disconnected with moral purity. A full blown rose, be sprinkled with the purest dew, is not so beautiful as this child blushing beneath her parent's displeasure, and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is the sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell.

THE MAINE LAW A FAILURE.

Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! Out of three lines in a letter of Mr. Gough to a friend in England, the whole temperance and anti-temperance men there have been thrown into most violent collision. The moderation party clapped their hands with joy at the anticipated triumph of moral suasion, while for a season Mr. Dow was compelled to the greatest effort to sustain his position. Matter enough has been written on both sides to fill a volume, but of all which has reached us, we have seen nothing which is better than the following short article in the British Advocate. It touches the [illegible] keenness:

Bing Stand.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

Gough says the Maine Law has failed; the Maine Law friends say moral suasion has failed; and teetotalers say the Gospel has failed. And we go on telling the people, who are glad of an excuse for wrong doing, that all good is a lie, and the world is given up to work its own destruction. Now I submit that none of those things have failed. The Gospel is what it always was, and does what it always did. It is the power of God to salvation to *them* that believe, and never has nor never can fail. *Men* fail to preach its truths and practice its precepts; but to *them* that believe it is power of God, and under its influences men denying ungodliness and worldly lust live soberly, righteously, and godly in the present evil world. Moral suasion has failed in cases where there is no moral power, and where men drive a bargain with Deity for the retainance of every indulgence for which the slightest excuse can be make! but not where there has been a willingness to receive the truth, and a determination to pay the price that abstinance has involved. The Maine law has failed in cases where it has not been enforced, just as any other law would fail for the same reason.

And indeed what has not failed? Sunday schools have failed, Bible societies have failed, education has failed, Mechanics' Institutes have failed, the Reformation has failed, Missionary societies have failed, all nature and truth have failed. But is it so? The sun shines, though darkness and clouds occasionally gather, and a storm threatens; the earth yields forth her fruit in abundance, though there be barren rocks and uncultivated soil, seed-time and harvest have never failed, because nature is true to herself, and God is faithful. So it is to all righteous and legitimate action. 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever.' Virtue brings its own reward, and the diligent hand maketh rich. Let us talk about success, and labor and live for it, and it will come. Temperance men who cannot go for a Maine Law let those alone who can, and do your own work. Surely it will do teetotalers no harm to shut up a public house, though it be as fire.

These squabbles about minor matters have nearly, in several cases, destroyed our cause. Who of us does not remember the heart-burning and bitterness and loss of friends in connection with the dispute about long and short pledges, from 1838 to 1846? and what did we gain? Debt and disorder among ourselves, and neglect and contempt from the public; and the people just did what they liked after all, and so they will again. Let us enlighten the mind, affect the heart, and stir up public opinion, and the people will do the rest.

The Love of Home.—It is only shallow-minded pretenders who make either distinguished origin a matter of personal merit or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did happen to me to be born in a log-cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hills, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it, and teach them the hardships endured by the generations before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narration and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living, and if I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war, shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to save his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own; may my name and the name of my posterity be blotted from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

☞Horace Walpole, with all his supercilious heartlessness, wrote some very sensible things. "Had I children," he once said, "my utmost endeavors would be to breed them musicians. Considering I have no ear, nor even a thought for music, the preference seems odd, and yet it is embraced on frequent reflection. In short, my aim would be to make them happy. I think it the most profitable method. It is a resource which will last their lives, unless they grow deaf; it makes them depend upon themselves, not on others; always amuses and soothes, if not consoles; and of all fashionable pleasures, it is the cheapest. It is capable of fame, without the danger of criticism; is susceptible of enthusiasm without being priest-ridden; and, unlike other moral passions, is sure of being gratified in heaven."

☞A talent is perfected in solitude; a character, in the stream of the world.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

[Special Cor. of the Chicago Tribune.]

Lecompton, Kansas, Oct. 31, '57.

The finishing stroke to this monstrous work of iniquity has at last been introduced in the shape of a schedule report. Black, infamous, and cunning as have been the various frauds and treacheries perpetrated on the people, they no more come near equaling the scheme now proposed than the light of the moon does the full glare of the noon day's sun. Bitter and bloody as our past has been, the future will see a struggle more intense and desperate in preventing the final consummation of this hellish iniquity. I do not see any peaceful termination to this terrible drama, and for one I cannot bid the strife one moment's delay if it must come ere our liberty is assured.

The Schedule committee, consisting of Col. Jenkins, of Marshall county, chairman, Henderson of Leavenworth *Journal*, Hamilton of Fort Scott, Boling of Lecompton, and Reid of Tecumseh *Note Book*, made reports. Henderson, Boling and Reid, signed the majority report, while Jenkins and Hamilton brought in a minority report apparently more ultra but not so dangerous in reality as the artful scheme now proposed.

This first report legalizes all the past acts of the territorial Legislature and provides for the security of all vested rights and privileges granted by it. It declares that Legislature to be dead. The Governor, Secretary and other Federal officers can remain until superseded by the [illegible] of this Convention. *It sets aside the 21st day of December next, for the submission of the slave clause alone to a vote of the people.*—By this they mean if we go into the election to entrap us. To fully understand the infernal ingenuity here displayed, it is necessary to make some explanations. The ballots will be printed "Constitution with the Slave article" and "Constitution without the Slave article." If we vote we are thus compelled to vote for the Constitution. Whether we do or do not the Constitution will be regarded as ratified and sent up to Congress to be received. It makes no difference as to the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, if the Slave Article is ratified or not. Slavery under the Dred Scott decision and Silliman letter is regarded as existing already in the Territory, and this Constitution being silent (should the slave Article be stricken out) on the subject, will only give perfect license and free trade to the traffic in flesh and blood. It not being regulated by law it will only come under the general rights of property. This is the position assumed by Gen. Calhoun and the Douglas wing of the convention. As the Executive has recognized this body as the legitimate framers of the Constitution and it is generally argued by the Democracy that the convention alone has the right to decide how and in what manner it shall be submitted, there can be no doubt on our mind that it will be received.

The Slave Article is merely a regulation prohibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, requiring them to be treated with humanity, &c., and its being voted down will not effect in the least the question of Slavery in Kansas.

The report provides that there shall be no change in the Constitution for a long term of years, nor without a vote of two-thirds of the legal voters. It provides a regency for temporary purposes and makes the President, John Calhoun, the regent of Kansas. He has the power to order an election for State officers, and Legislature, and by proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State. He appoints all Judges of Election in all elections till their regulation by the Legislature, receives all returns, counts the votes, decides who is elected and issues certificates.

By the adoption of this report Gov. Walker is completely deposed, and the power thrown into the still more unscrupulous hands of Calhoun. It remains to be seen whether the federal officials will allow themselves to be decapitated in this summary manner. I think that Walker and Stanton both understood this game, and they will conveniently leave for Washington on business, at this juncture, and *never return*. It is well understood that Walker starts for the Capitol as soon as the convention adjourns. The ostensible reason is his desire to use his personal influence in the removal of Judge Cato, but it is really to carry out the plan which was already fixed upon when he came to Kansas. Like Geary, he will be a victim to the oligarchy, but unlike him, the President will probably give him an ambassadorship, or other fat office. Of one thing rest assured, Walker will be no obstacle in the progres of this work.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

This document is signed by Jenkins and Hamilton, and the feature in which it differs from the other is simply, that it provides in no manner or form for the submission of the constitution, or any part of it, to the people. In all other respects it is similar. The majority report will be adopted.

There was an animated debate upon its adoption, and an intense feeling of excitement prevailed. It is understood that Judge Elmore is responsible for the concoction of the infamous plan now before the convention. This man, with all his pretended conservatism, is the most dangerous member of the convention. His talent and learning give him great power, and he has used it well for the advancement of party purposes.

The Public Printing Plunder.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, the cost of so much of the printing, &c., as was ordered at the first session of the 34th Congress, and had been executed and delivered to January 12, 1857, including the printing of the Departments, is $743,120 57.

At the time this statement was made, a number of expensive documents ordered at the first session were not completed; so that it may be reasonable to suppose that when all are finished, the cost of the printing for the first session of the thirty-fourth Congress *alone* will exceed $1,000,000.

Ten years ago the cost of the printing for the two Houses of Congress, for both sessions, did not exceed $275,000. This included the paper and binding.

The Washington *States* says it has some rich documents on hand, showing how the office of public printer is at present secured.—*Daily News.*

U. S. Senators Elected.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The Legislature to-day elected J. Pinckney Henderson and J. W. Hemphill, U. S. Senators.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

We publish, to-day, a developement of the infernal scheme hatched by the pro-slavery conspirators in Kansas for the enslavement of its people. We cannot speak of it as our feelings prompt; we submit it to our readers with the conviction that a mere perusal of it will be all-sufficient to stir up their indignation to its very depths.

The Philadelphia *Press*, we notice, continues to sustain Walker against the democratic attacks made upon him, notwithstanding the evidences are plain that the President is on the other side; while the *Pennsylvanian*, the more orthodox paper of the two, takes the other side. It says:

"If it shall be finally ascertained, what we trust may not be the case, that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton have violated the election laws of the Territory—have actually *interfered* at a critical moment, notwithstanding the plain and binding non-intervention principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and going further than this, have treated the positive instructions of the President of the United States with contempt—and all this in their hot haste to usurp and exercise powers belonging to the Legislature of Kansas in determining the qualifications of its members and in deciding all cases of contested elections—then, no matter how strongly disposed we may be to look with a lenient eye on the offences of an old and esteemed public servant like R. J. Walker, so far from considering his conduct deserving of eulogy, we shall most certainly condemn it, and no matter what others may say, *we believe the Democracy of Pennsylvania will agree with us.*'

Of course it will; what fraud has the Democracy of Pennsylvania ever failed to endorse, that was thought necessary to the maintenance of its party supremacy?

But the Johnson and McGee county frauds are nothing, and Gov. Walker's course is nothing, now that this new scheme is developed. It matters not a straw which party has the territorial Legislature, nor how the returns of election for that legislature were canvassed; for that legislature will never be permitted to meet, and all the fuss made about it was mere dust raised to blind the eyes of the people *to this* new and supreme outrage. It will be a happy thing for Gov Walker if his skirts are clear of it; we hope they may be: but it looks now, as if he were a conspirator with these Ruffians in forcing upon the people a government in which they are to have no voice. We have no doubt that the President will take sides with the authors of this infamous scheme, and attempt to cram down the throats of the American people *the idea* that this hell-born progeny called the constitution of Kansas was framed and adopted by them.

Let him do it if he dare. He thinks, and his party is foolish enough to think so with him, that the Republican party is dead and that they can do as they please; but even if this were so, the consummation of this scoundrelism would infuse life into its very ashes and resurrect it to a new and more vigorous existence. *Try it*, Mr. Buchanan; and see where you and your party will be in 1860. We want no better foundation for success in future campaigns than the carrying out of the plan indicated for bringing in Kansas as a Slave State.

We see it intimated that Douglas will oppose this new villainy, but we can find no grounds for the intimation. The Chicago *Times*, his home organ, does indeed talk fairly, after a fashion, but it is talk capable of a double meaning. It says:

'When Kansas applies for admission, the only question will be—Is this Constitution the will of the people fairly expressed? If so, the Democratic party is bound to admit the State; if the Constitution be not the act of the people, Kansas will not, and ought not to be admitted with that Constitution. We hardly think there is any man in the country who has any doubt as to the wish of the people of Kansas on the question of slavery or no slavery.'

This might, from any other source, be held to mean something; but we all know what a locofoco means when he talks about 'the will of the people' in Kansas. It means 'the will of the Border Ruffians,' and whatever *their* will is, will be held up by Douglas as 'the will of the people.' Calhoun, the man who is *to* be made by the Border Ruffians, Regent of the new State, under this new scheme for enslaving the territory is an Illinois man and a warm friend of Douglas; and there can be little doubt that the Illinois Senator is at the bottom of the whole rascality.—*Pitts. Gazette.*

Condition of the Country.

We take it that, as a people we are always either running into debt or getting out of it. The excellent rule 'pay as you go,' is beautiful in theory, but commercial transactions are so dependent one upon another, that its exact enforcement in every case would be neither wise nor expedient. The present sudden transition from a credit too much expanded for real profit to either party, to the cash-in-hand practice, is the *immediate* cause of existing difficulties.—The true medium (for large transactions,) must be ascertained and maintained by men of common sense with unflinching firmness, and in a comparatively short time the wheels of commerce will move on regularly again, and those who have not transgressed against safe principles *too far* will recover themselves. The pressure cannot last long for the reason that the country is *rich in real* wealth, and with foreign nations the balance of trade is in our favor. To show that as a nation we possess in abundance, our wheat crop is estimated at 220 millions of bushels, and worth in Europe as many dollars; our corn crop at 800 millions of bushels; our California gold crop at 45 millions of dollars annually; our tobacco crop worth 25 millions of dollars; and our cotton crop worth 160 millions of dollars. If the panic had only been delayed three months, till a small part of the surplus of these crops had reached market, there would have been no serious panic at all. The same general curtailment of expenses that had been going on for the previous six months would have relieved the country, and these who had been doing business legitimately and on safe principles would not have been affected as they have been by those who never *had* and never *will* have, a sound business basis.—*Eric Gaz.*

☞ A small locofoco editor says, that, if occasion arise, we shall find him good at biting and scratching. He is more accommodating than most vermin. They generally bite and let you scratch for yourself.—*Louisville Jour.*

Washington and Walker.

The National Democracy have killed Reeder, Shannon and Geary to save Slavery, and they are now ready to offer another *Holocaust* on the bloody altar to appease the angry god. Walker is foredoomed, and the action of the National Administration on the Kansas policy of Walker, is evidently a question of life and death to the Democratic party. Not to dismiss or remove Walker will enrage the woolly demon to such a degree as to split and divide the party North and South. Cobb hates Walker as his rival, and his not possessing as malignant a spirit as the angry god requires.

The Washington *Union* first enunciated the report that Walker was to be removed. This is Buchanan's organ, and it is supposed that it was first enunciated from this organ as a kind of feeler, to see if this deep degradation could be brought upon Northern Democracy, without rebellion. The intense excitement which the intimation of their national degradation to Slavery has created, may prevent the actual removal for the present. The whole country is now aroused to the enormity of the iniquity of removing Walker for so righteous an act as that of repudiating the bogus votes of Johnson county. Yet the leading men in the Cabinet, are openly named as demanding the removal of Walker. In this bitter proscription, Cobb is said to be preeminent, and the President shuts himself up from the public to hide his views and prevent his designs from leaking out, lest he should be compelled to change his mind. There would be no hesitancy in the matter if the parties at Washington were not afraid that the Democratic party at the North were not quite prepared for this degradation. The injustice of Walker's *removal* for such a righteous act is deemed too daring an outrage even for the woolly headed Democracy yet to stand. They must have one or two more of Dred Scott decisions, some two or three more of Buchanan's approving letters, and more of Douglas' speeches, before they will be fully prepared for the deed. Yet it will be done one way or another. Walker is already summoned to Washington, according to the most recent intelligence to receive the reprimand of the President, and thus he will be goaded to resign, or will eventually be removed. This is his doom. And as sure as Kansas has killed four Governors, one Cabinet, and poor Pierce, so sure will it kill Buchanan and prostrate his administration, and make way for the overthrow of the slave power in the National Administration and the triumph of the Republican party in 1860.—God speed the time and the auspicious event.—*Knox (Ill.) Republican.*

The Republic Fallen.

The republic of Mexico is no more. Oscillating between despotism and anarchy, distracted by internal feuds and the ambition of rival leaders, subject continually to intestine wars, conspiracies and revolutions—it is of little moment to the wretched inhabitants whether her form of Government be republican or monarchical. It has been a despotism continually to the party happening to be in the minority. The telegraph has already informed us that President Comonfort has been clothed with the dictatorial powers. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico, the incipient signs of revolt throughout the republic, and the rumors of a Spanish invasion, are the causes leading to this extraordinary vestment of power in the hands of one man.

If Comonfort shall succeed in quieting the Republic, harmonizing the discordant elements and re-invigorating the resources of Mexico, it will matter little whether he be President simply or Emperor. Should the reported invasion by Spain take place it will lead to important consequences, and may involve our own government. It will present our fillibustering adventurers a fine opportunity to league with the Mexican cause in a raiding of that coveted island from the authority of Spain. It would be virtually, for it would happen inevitably, its annexation to the U. S.—*Pitts. Dis.*

Buchanan's Message.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who seems to speak from the card, writes of the forthcoming message thus:

It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will re-affirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard-money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the true ground.

The issue will be made in the next Congress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating "promises to pay." There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

New York, Nov. 16.—The steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, arrived with the California mails to the 20th ult., and $1,170,000 in specie.

The ship Louis, from New York, arrived at San Francisco on the 19th ult. She spoke on the 3d of September, the ship Andalusia, of Baltimore, bound to Callao.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at San Francisco on the evening of the 19th ult.

The Indians attacked the settlements of Honey Lake Valley, driving out the inhabitants, and carrying off all the stock and provisions. An express had arrived at Sacramento, asking aid to pursue the marauders.

P. A. Burrell has been appointed Supreme Justice of California, in place of Judge Murray, deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull for all kinds of produce. Money was in easy demand. The receipts of gold dust was quite satisfactory.

The St. Louis brings home Commodore Mervine, late of the United States ship Independence, with a portion of her officers and crew.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND. .... J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

Personal.—We this week commence to send out bills to those who are indebted to us on subscription or otherwise; and we hope they will be promptly heeded. We are in need of money, and if we can succeed in collecting but a tithe of what we have standing on our books, we shall be enabled to prosecute our work during the coming winter "without flinching." Let our friends, then, who know themselves indebted, or who receive bills of their indebtedness, make some little effort to send us some money—if not the whole amount, a part. Besides giving them credit on our books, they shall have our warmest thanks, for so doing.
Oct 21st 1857.

Public Lectures.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th, at half past six o'clock, a Lecture will be delivered in the Seminary, (Rev. McGill's) by Mr. J. Y. Marks. Subject—Some of the Evil Tendencies of the Age.

Rev. S. Baker will, on Thursday evening, the 26th, at half-past six o'clock, deliver a Temperance Lecture, in the Court House.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The December No. of Godey's Lady's Book, has already made its appearance. This number is an excellent one, and as the "reading time" has fairly set in, we hope to see many of our young friends subscribe for it, and be benefitted during the winter by perusing its genial columns. Terms—One copy, for one year, $2 00; two copies for one year, $3 00; four copies for one year, $5 00.

Thanksgiving Sermon.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, divine services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in Beaver, on Thursday, the 26th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Public worship will not be held in any other church in this place on that day. Rev. J. A. McGill will deliver the sermon. We hope to see a large congregation.

☞ Those of our readers who are interested in the Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will find the Report of the Investigating Committee, appointed by the Stockholders, in another column of our paper. The Report sets forth that bill holders, depositors, and other creditors, are safe; and also that the capital of the institution will be unimpaired.

Verdict in the Case of James Jones.—On Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Jones, indicted at Pittsburgh, for the murder of Wm. Campbell, rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty," after being out three days. The prisoner on being released paid a visit to his friends [illegible] Rochester, this county, and then returned again to Pittsburgh. The verdict of the [illegible] is dwelt upon with considerable harshness by some of the Pittsburgh papers.

Election in New York.—Let not Republicans be discouraged, at the adverse result of the New York election. *The Republican strength was not at the polls!* The Democratic vote is not increased over last year; the American vote is reduced fully one half; while the Republican vote falls short One Hundred Thousand. It is a defeat resulting not from want of *power*, but for want of organization and activity. We hesitate not, to put on record, the prediction that at the next Presidential election, New York will render a verdict against the National Administration as emphatic as ever.

Important from Kansas.

A STUPENDOUS FRAUD!

The latest news from Kansas, indicates that Slavery is shortly to be fastened upon the people of that ill-fated Territory. The Constitution framed by the Convention, which was recently in session at Lecompton, contains a clause establishing that institution. It is true, the Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the actual settlers, on the 21st of December, but in such a manner, that vote as they will, or put forth such efforts as they may to resist it, they will still have it forced upon them. They are required to vote by ballot, and the ballots cast are to be endorsed, "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery." Thus the Free State men will be obliged, if they vote at all, to vote for the *Constitution*, and if they vote against the Slavery clause, their votes will still not prohibit the existence of Slavery in the Territory. Their votes will do but this: The word Slaves or Slavery, will be stricken out of the Territorial Constitution, and then in the absence of any positive prohibition of Slavery, the Constitution of the United States, in accordance with the Dred Scott decision, will carry Slavery *there*, and that, in defiance of three-fourths *of* the "Squatter Sovereigns" in Kansas. How bald the humbug!—"The people of that Territory were to be left perfectly free to form their own institutions," and now when they have spoken trumpet-tongued against one that they loathe and abhor, the Federal Government makes up a case, and renders a decision that forces it upon them. How Democratic pledges are redeemed.

FREE TRADE.

No less than *Forty Thousand* operatives have been thrown out of employment, in Philadelphia alone, in consequence of the recent suspensions and failures occasioned by the derangement of our monetary affairs. That number of people are thrown upon the world without anything to do: with but little to keep themselves or families on, and with, in all probability, a hard winter staring them in the face.—And yet, we venture the opinion, that three-fourths of this forty thousand, that are placed in this lamentable condition, both voted and used their influence at the recent State election in favor of Wm. F. Packer, the Free Trade candidate for Governor. Will common sense views never be heeded in Pennsylvania? Will a majority of the people never see that the present Free-Trade policy of the country is the source—both immediate and remote—from whence flow our pecuniary difficulties? They vote against the very labor that affords them food and raiment: and when their employers are unable longer to bear up against European competition, they raise a senseless cry against the "Banks," and attribute their misfortunes solely to banking institutions. When will they learn that to be protected themselves, their employers must have the advantage which a protective tariff alone affords?

DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES.

"The Kansas peril is not yet at an end. Gov. Walker, disregarding the returns of the judges of the election in Johnson county, and going behind the record, has granted certificates to the candidates having, according to the books, whether fraudulently or not, the least number of votes. This will produce commotion in the South. And if Kansas should be admitted as a free State, it will be said the equilibrium is gone forever between the sections, and there being no safety in the Union, immediate secession may be advocated."—*Philadelphia Monitor.*

A short time ago, we published an extract from the Pittsburgh *Post*, in which the editor assumed the ground, that if the laboring classes of the North were reduced to a servitude, similar to Southern Slavery, the necessity for "Poor houses, Soup houses, &c," would be obviated. They would be well provided for, and like the slaves of the sunny South, "would probably be ignorant of the fact that these are hard times." Above we furnish our readers with another extract from a Democratic paper, published at Philadelphia, which if not quite so insulting to Northern freemen, is equally as bold. The Post argues for the enslavement of the laboring poor of the North. The *Monitor* insists that if Kansas is admitted into the Union as a *free* State, "immediate secession may be advocated" by the South, and its friends; or, in other words, if a majority of the people declare that Slaves shall not be carried into the Territories, then the Union may be shattered to pieces. Now, laying aside for a moment, the ideas and objects contained in these extracts, let us look at the consistency of these Northern journals. The Post last fall when the Presidential election was pending, was opposed to Slavery, and contended that Mr. Buchanan's election would secure freedom in the Territories; now it not only assumes that Slavery furnishes the necessaries and comforts of life for the black man, but that it is also the proper condition in which the laboring *white* man should be placed. The Monitor, ever since its establishment, has been pouring its vials of wrath upon the Republican party, stigmatizing it as the "Anti-Union, anti-Constitution party, and holding itself and the Democratic party up to the public gaze, as the special champions *of* both. *Now*, like the Post, it gives the lie to its past professions, by indicating its readiness to "advocate secession" whenever Kansas shall fail to be made a Slave State. What delectable sheets! What love the Post has for the people! and how dear to the Monitor, is the "Constitution and the Union!"

But there may be purpose as well as method in the madness contained in the extracts we have quoted. 'Feelers' and intimations are just now being thrown out all over the country, with a view of determining how far Northern Democrats will go in support of Slavery in 1860. They are being approached in time, and while the Post's declarations in favor of white Slavery may shock them *now*, they will, nevertheless, by the time a National Platform is again to be built, acquiesce in having a revival of the Slave Trade incorporated in the Democratic creed. This is really what is wanted, and if the Post continues to ask so inordinately, and the Monitor to thunder so vehemently, who does not see, from what has already occurred, that to again save the "Union and the Constitution" in 1860, the Democrats North, will compromise on—not what the Post ostensibly asks now, but what it *really* desires—the re-opening of the African Slave Trade.

Hog Cholera.

This disorder, it appears, exists not only in the country districts, but it has at length made its appearance in both Bridgewater and Beaver. Mr. Jas. Barbour, of the former place, we are informed, has lost three fine hogs within a short time; and on Monday last, Dr. Smith Cunningham, of this place, lost one—the best in his lot. We append an extract from a letter, recently written by Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., on this singular disorder, which may prove serviceable to some of our readers. After examining a hog that died of the disease, he writes:

"Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and was in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowels that their forms could be distinctly traced through its coats

"The disease, then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by the hard, active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances, by judicious management."

The doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

A Sore Trial.—Mr. Simon Snitger, a worthy and pious mechanic, of this place, has lately been visited with a sore trial. Some four months ago he was taken suddenly ill, and after long and severe vomiting, his limbs became paralyzed, swollen, and in every respect he was as helpless as a child. In this condition he was taken to the Phillipsburg Water Cure establishment, where he was nursed and cared for, until Monday, the 9th inst. At that time he was able again to return to his home, only to find it deserted by his faithless wife. She, after gathering together their most valuable effects, and sending them off, left herself, in company, it is supposed, with a Dr. H——, residing in or near Unity, Ohio. Previous to Mr. Snitger's illness, this man had called to see Mrs. S., who professed to be in delicate health, when the grossest improprieties were observed between the two, by Mr. S. and others about the house. Mr. Snitger had doubted his wife's fidelity for some time, but chose to bear and suffer. He has the sympathy of the whole community.

The M'Keesport Tragedy.—The case of Fife, Stewart and Charlotte Jones, was brought before the Supreme Court, yesterday, at Pittsburgh. The prisoners, doubtless know before this, whether or not a new trial will be granted them.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A friend has placed in our hands, several letters from the Rev. Dr. Black, written at Berlin, Prussia, while the Evangelical Conference was in Session. The conclusion of the last one is as follows:

"From the statement made above, you may perhaps find material for an article that will be interesting to your readers. For myself I can freely say, I have never seen any assembly so profoundly interesting in its aspects as this one. I have never seen any where so large an amount of Christian character and feeling as was here. Better men—more orthodox—fitter for the kingdom of heaven, I have no expectation ever to see in this life. The inspiration of their very life seemed to be the love of the Saviour. A few more such meetings, and the kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.—May God hasten it in his time.

An Elopement in Beaver.—Quite an excitement was created in Beaver, Tuesday last, by the announcement that a physician residing in Darlington, had eloped that day with a German woman, named Smitzer, in Beaver. Her husband is a shoemaker, is lying sick at the present time. She leaves a 'large and desolate family to mourn her loss,' as does the Doctor. Peace go with them, as it probably will, for they left little of it behind.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, 13th.*

The Dispatch must get its news, from this county, from a very blundering and unreliable person. In the above notice there are no less than three errors. It was not a "Darlington physician" that eloped "with a woman named Smitzer," but an Ohio physician, that is supposed to have eloped with a woman named *Snitger*, and instead of "her leaving a large and desolate family to mourn her loss," she leaves no children at all, and in fact has never been a mother.

Drowned.—On Thursday last, a son of Mr. Madison Phillis, of Industry, in this county, aged about 13 years, accidentally fell into the Ohio river, and was drowned. His body had not, on Monday last, been recovered.

PREMIUM LIST OF BEAVER CO. HORSE FAIR.

SPEED.

1st day, 11 o'clock, A. M.—Trotting Horses, (confined to the county) 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5—

Wm. Mackey 1st premium,	$20 00
Hart Darragh 2d do	10 00
Jas. J. Power, 3d do	5 00

1st day, 3 o'clock, P. M.—Trotting Horses, (confined to the county)—

Hart Darragh 1st premium,	$15 00
Wm. Mackey 2d do	5 00

2d day, 11 o'clock A. M.—Trotting Horses, free to all, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5, saddle or harness—

Thomas Farrow 1st premium,	$30 00
John Watson 2d do	10 00

2d day, 3 o'clock, P. M—Pacing and Trotting Horses, 1 mile heats, best 3 in 5, to go as they please—

John Watson 1st premium,	$30 00
Wm. Mackey 2d do	10 00

3d day, 11 o'clock, A. M.—Trotting Horses free to all, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, saddle or harness—

Wm. Mackey 1st premium,	$40 00
John Watson 2d. do	15 00
Jas. J. Power 3d do	5 00

Mule Race, 1 mile heats, best 2 in 3—

Bryce Bourk, premium,	$7 00

Slow Race, hindmost horse to win—

O. Phillips, premium	$5 00

STOCK.

M Darragh, best thor. bred Stallion prem	$5 00
Jno Adams, best pair matched Mares,	Diploma
Thos Reed, 2d best 3 yr old Colt,	3 00
do 2d do do do	do
do 2d 2 yr do do	do
A J Welsh 2d best blooded Stallion,	5 00
W S Barclay bst gelding, all purposes	5 00
A P Lacock, bst span carriage horses,	5 00
R Hunter, best 3 yr old Horse, all purposes	5 00
E O Gibson, 2d bst span car'ge horses,	Diploma
W W Irwin, best carriage horse,	4 00
R Mitchell, best span 2 yr old match colts,	Dip.
Jno Davis, 2d best blooded brood Mare,	3 00
Ritchey Eakin, best 2 yr gelding, all purpos's	3 00
Dr S Cunningham, best blooded brood mare	5 00
do best 2 yr blooded Filly,	3 00
do " blood'd colt 10 w, dip a	1 00
Jno M'Carter, best brood mare, all purposes	5 00
do " blooded colt 4 mos, dip. a	1 00
J B Crooks, 2d best brood mare, all pur.	Dip.
Dr O Cunningham, best Riding horse,	Dip.
S Patterson, 2d best Stallion, all purposes,	Dip.
Jas Moore, best blooded mare, (Foreign)	Dip.
D M'Donahoo, bst gelding 5 yrs, all pug. dip a	1 00

The Board of Managers have authorized the issue of warrants, for the payment of the Premiums on Stock, payable at the next annual Fair of the Association, in June. They will be received by the Treasurer, if desired, for Entrance Fees, Family Tickets, &c., &c.

CHARLES STONE, Pres't., *pro tem.*

A. L. Linton, Sec'y.

The Fall of Delhi.

After a siege unsurpassed in recent times by any, except that of Sebastopol, Delhi has fallen, the British arms may be considered as once more in the ascendant in India. The siege was begun early in May, and lasted to the 20th of September, when, after a fight of six days, the British gained possession of the whole city. The loss of the British in the final attack, does not appear to have been very heavy, and as it is stated that the King of Delhi, and great numbers of the rebels escaped, it is presumed that their garrison also did not suffer to any very great extent. But "no quarter" to the men was the order given by the British commander, and we may fairly conclude that [illegible] entered the city there was a fearful [illegible].

The general aspect of affairs in India is not remarkably encouraging. But this capture of the great capital of the Bengal Presidency is a really important victory; the moral effect of which throughout India will be very great. It is so considered in England, where, in the very face of the disastrous news from America taken out by the Arabia, the fall of Delhi has had the effect to advance the price of consols and to prevent, in a considerable degree, the final convulsion that was expected to follow the receipt of the New Pork Bank suspension.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

☞ Gov. Pollock has appointed Judge James T. Hale, of Bellefonte, Hon. Eli Slifer and Jacob C. Bomberger, Esq., cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Harrisburg, as commissioners to examine the condition of the bank of Pennsylvania, under the recent relief act. Their report will be looked for with anxiety.

☞ The Republicans of Illinois are rejoicing over a victory achieved in the late election at the State Capitol, Springfield, which, it seems, they have caried by a majority of 184. State Capitols are always sinks of corruption, and hence belong, by right, to the Democracy.

Merchants & Manufacturers' Bank.

To the Stockholders of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank:

Gentlemen.—The committee appointed at your meeting of the 3d instant, to make certain investigations, report, That we have examined the principal matters which were prominent in the discussions of the former meeting with as much care as the the limited time allotted would permit. The character of the assets of the bank, and especially of those acquired under the arrangement with O'Connor & Brother is the chief subject of interest to you and to the public, and received the largest share of our attention. Although from our examination we believe that some of the paper, not included in the transfer of O'Connor & Brother, is not of that undoubted character we should prefer to find, yet in the main its general standing is good, and we do not apprehend any serious or extensive loss, and we think it would be proper to recommend to the incoming Board of Directors, a thorough scrutiny into the assets, in order to reduce or further secure those liabilities, upon a large amount of paper, dependent mainly upon the same persons and firms.

The liabilities of O'Connor and Brother, by the agreement, are liquidated at $185,000, to be secured by paper and other securities nominally amounting to $215,000. Of this sum, an amount a little over $210,000 has been already delivered to the bank. It is not possible for us to come to an accurate calculation of the cash value of these assets, but from our examination of their character we may pronounce more than one half of the nominal sum as ultimately available. Allowing, therefore, a very broad margin for losses, both upon those and the general assets of the Bank, we are led to believe that, while the bill-holders, depositors and other creditors, are undoubtedly safe, the capital of the institution will be unimpaired. We see no reason, from anything within the range of our search, why the large surplus fund of the Bank should not be sufficient to cover all losses, and leave some excess over the par value of the stock.

We are sorry that our examinations have not enabled us to acquit all those who have had charge of the bank from a want of proper care of its interests; but we should be wanting in candor, and in fidelity to the commission entrusted to us, to say that we find nothing reprehensible in the supervision of its affairs or that we cannot discover any consequent pecuniary liabilities. On the contrary, we think there is much ground afforded by an inspection of the books and accounts themselves, to make it the duty of the incoming Board of Directors to enforce this liability, which, by the arrangement with O'Connor & Brother, is not released as to one party.

We have seen nothing in our researches to lead us to doubt the correctness of the general statement of the Board, submitted at your former meeting, and therefore consider it unnecessary to add further than the expression of our opinion as to the value of the assets, already given.

John Bissell,
Thomas Bakewell,
George Darsie,
Geo. W. Jackson,
Daniel Agnew,
Committee.

THE "FILLIBUSTER" AGAIN.

From Washington cor. of N. Y. Tribune.

General Walker, is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. Dispatches were received from the District Attorney of New Orleans giving the essential facts.—The statement that Walker took arms and munitions of war with him from that port, is believed to be erroneous,—nevertheless, a disposition is manifested to blame the Federal officers at New Orleans for permitting him to elude their vigilance. It was admitted that the Government can take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it is hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steamer Fulton or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains *the right* to seize him anywhere at sea, but *will not* order his molestation if once he gets within any foreign jurisdiction.

The New Orleans dispatch, that the steamer Fulton was in the Mississippi River when Walker embarked, must be an error. The last letters received from the Commander, dated the 1st of November, announce having fulfilled his orders there, and that he would depart immediately for Chiriqui. It is scarcely possible that she still remained in the river on the 11th. There is little doubt that the Fulton was on the Costa Rican coast at the time, and Walker is consequently in no danger from her. He has at least nine hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Mobile, as was supposed by the President, is in the Carribbean sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessels watching for him are the Fulton and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado branch of the San Juan, emptying thirty miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at [illegible] miles north of San Juan, [illegible] the Blewfield River, thence proceed up the healthy upland region, and taking the Chrontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chamoristas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan River, up which he is expected to fight his way, taking the weakly garrisoned forts, and pursuing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California, are supposed to be now on the way. If successful in opening the Transit and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica, and strike at once to San Jose, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

Mobile, Nov. 14.—Gen. Walker, with a number of emigrants, sailed to-day for Greytown on the steamer Fashion. She was heavily freighted, and obtained a clearance as a Greytown packet.

Kansas.

We find in the Lawrence *Republican* of the 5th a table of the official returns of the late election in Kansas, so far as they had been received up to the 3d inst, from which we learn that Ransom, Dem., received 3,824, and Parrott, Republican, 8626 votes, making together 12,450. This is exclusive of the 1600 fraudulent votes in Johnson county, and the 1200 of the same kind McGee county, but it includes 500 in Leavenworth county, which are known to be fraudulent, and about 100 in Marshall Co., besides many more which have not yet been exposed. It is said that some 2000 Missourians went over the border to vote, which, deducted from the actual total of Ransom, would leave 1824. Out of some 30 counties heard from, the Republicans have carried all but Leavenworth, Atchison, Marshall, Johnson and Bourbon, and as local officers were elected for each county, they have thus secured possession of all the offices in the great majority of the counties. The free State vote is much less than it would have been, in consequence of large numbers of actual settlers being disqualified from exercising the right of suffrage by the regulations. If they could all vote the aggregate would probably exceed the whole number polled at the late contest by both sides. As it is, their total will probably reach 9000.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Mr. Lauder, chief engineer of Magoir's wagon road survey arrived on Saturday, *en route* for Washington. The expedition has gone into winter quarters at Wind river, near South Pass.—Mr. Lauder corroborates previous reports relative to the destruction of the Government trains by the Mormons. In consequence of new discoveries and explorations by Lauder's party, the military force abandoned the old route, and were approaching Salt Lake Valley by the open plains of Western Desert, and Bear and Malade Rivers. Governor Cumming and Cooly, were two days march east of Fort Laramie. Brigham Young disclaims any knowledge or participation in the destruction of the supply trains.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independence eastward. Business was dull and money scarce. The party encountered a snow storm this side of Fort Union. The grass and water were abundant on the plains. The Cheyenne Indians were around Booth and Allison's post on Walnut creek; they were very much alarmed and were anxious to make peace. The intelligence from Fort Kearny confirms the report of the destruction of the government trains by the Mormons.

The Railroad Bill, which has been before the Legislature for several days, and the bill for the payment of the interest on the State Bonds, passed the Senate on Saturday night.

Kansas advices state that the Constitution was adopted by the Convention by a vote [...] eight for and about a dozen against. The whole number of delegates was sixty, consequently the Constitution was adopted by a minority of the Convention. The majority and minority reports of the Committee on schedule were merged into one schedule which provides for an election on the 21st of December to ratify or reject the Constitution, the voting to be by ballot, and the votes cast to be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution without slavery," also an election to be held on the first Monday of January next for the election of State and Congressional tickets.

The Lawrence correspondent of the *Democrat* asserts that Gov. Walker brought from Washington a manuscript copy of a Kansas Constitution which is almost identical with the one adopted. He also says that no free-state men will vote on the 12th of December.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The Lecompton correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Convention adjourned on the 7th. A provisional government, with Gen. Calhoun as Governor, has been formed, to go into operation immediately. The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the people. It is thought to be the design to get the Constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature. Gov. Walker has been appealed to, to convene an extra session to meet the contingency of the apportionment of the State. The Constitution provides for 45 Representatives and 15 Senators.

From Washington City.

Washington City, Nov. 14.—It has been ascertained that Great Britain has never recognized the jurisdiction of Costa Rica over the river San Juan, or the transit route. All she desires is, that Costa Rica shall have the right of navigation for the export of her produce by the river, and the frontier to be settled by free negotiation between the Governments. Some of the grants or contracts made by Costa Rica respecting the transit route, are sanctioned and approved by Great Britain. Lord Napier has advised the Government of Costa Rica not to make any grants or concessions pending the arrival in Central America of Sir Wm. Ousely, who is expected immediately in Washington.

[...] any who was [...] private madhouse by her husband for her peccadilloes, was known at Saratoga as the 'lady with seventy-five dresses.' Such a history of vanity and weakness which her affidavit discloses, is rarely written. The man who it is alleged plundered her purse, by the power which he had acquired over her in consequence of her indiscretions, is said to be an applicant to Government for a foreign mission of some kind.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.—Having tried successively sundry highly recommended "hair tonics" on our own half denuded crown we about lost all confidence in nostrums of that sort, until a week or two ago we met a distinguished politician of this State whom we had seen three years ago with thin hair, and as "gray as a rat," but now boasting as fine a head of hair as one could wish. We demanded the secret of his improved appearance, when he readily accounted for it by his ascribing it to the virtues of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. We shall try that next.—*Ottowa Trader.*

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:

"We have before us, in manuscript, a letter from Capt. F. L. M'Clintock, commanding the arctic expedition recently sent out by Lady Franklin. The last date is "Off Baal's River," Greenland. More recent advices, however, had been received, which left him at Lively, Greenland, on the 4th of August—all well. He was preparing to leave, as the ice was making fast."

☞ The Cholera, which is raging in Hamburg, has found its way aboard the emigrant ships. The Bark Ellse, which arrived at New York on the 13th, had 28 deaths on the passage. The arrival of another vessel was reported, with 31 deaths. The surgeons of these vessels decline to call the disease cholera, and the Health Officer at Quarantine, it seems, is inclined to follow their example. This is very foolish.

Great Medicine for Females.

Hundreds of stimulants have been invented and sold purporting to be specific in the various diseases and derangements to which the delicate form of woman render her subject. The result of all these stimulants has been to impart momentary activity to the nervous system, and false vigor to the muscles; but this relief has been succeeded by a depression and prostration greater than before, and the repeated attempts of invalids to build themselves up by these false remedies, have finally ended in destroying what little vital organization was left. But in using *Boerhave's Holland Bitters*, you will find no such disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Under its influence, every nerve and muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite and sleep return, and finally, perfect health. See advertisement in another column.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extraordinary cure of Erysipelas.—Miss Emma Rowecroft of Minnesota Territory, suffered severely from periodical attacks of erysipelas in the face, to which she appeared to have a constitutional predisposition. In July last she had a return of the complaint, with unusually violent and dangerous symptoms, and under the advice of a friend from New York obtained a lot of Holloway's Ointment, and applied it according to the directions. The inflammatory symptoms subsided; the redness faded in the course of a few days to a yellowish hue, and the cuticle, or scarf skin, on the parts affected, came off in the form of a whitish scurf. A second box completed the cure, leaving neither scar nor blemish on the face. The Pills are efficacious in subduing internal disease, as the Ointment is in removing all external diorders.

☞ What we want to say to our readers young and old, is, if any thing ails you, go without delay and get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and if it don't cure come and tell us, for we want to see one person that it will not benefit.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

☞ *Brentlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞ For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's. Rochester; E. Bocking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

MARRIED:—Nov. 11th, by Rev. S. B. Reed, Mr. *John A. Caughey*, to Miss *Annie Barclay*, both of Darlington Beaver County, Pa.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. J. Munroe, Mr. *Samuel Holt*, to Miss *Mary A. Taylor*, all of Beaver Co., Pa.

On the 16th inst., by the same, Mr. *William Umphrey* of Coshocton Co., O., to Miss *Catherine Wilson* of Beaver, Pa.

BEAVER MARKET

Beaver, Nov. 18, 1857
(Corrected Weekly)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$2.75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,00
WHEAT—per bushel	85
RYE—per bushel	45
CORN—per bushel	45
OATS—per bushel	25
BEEF—round	5½
BUTTER—per pound	16
EGGS—per dozen	12
POTATOES—per bushel	25a31

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Pittsburgh, Nov 18, 1857

FLOUR—Ex. $4 25 a 4,37, Family	4,60 a 4,75
WHEAT—per bushel	85@90
CORN—per bushel	45a50
RYE—per bushel	55
OATS—per bushel	29a30
HAY—per ton	$9 a 14
POTATOES—per bushel	35a40
BUTTER—per pound	10a12
EGGS—per dozen	12a13
BACON—should's 11 hams 14; sides	14

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857 this is to warn all persons from contracted my accounts [...]

Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.

WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
Nov. 18, 1857 JOS. S. KIRK.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.
Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promisory* note, on or before the first day of January next; after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.
J. E. JACKSON.
Fallston, Nov. 16. 1857.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receive proposals up to the 1st day of January, 1858, for the building of a School House, in South Beaver Township, Section No. 4. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on Henry Briggs, of Black Hawk, Beaver county, Pa.

The subscribers would also state that $200 dollars will be advanced to the Contractor, by giving approved security, for the erection of said building. HENRY BRIGGS,
MICHAEL CONKLIN,
JOSEPH M'MILLEN,
Nov. 18, '57. Building Committee.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W. Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞ For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.

Industry, Nov. 16, '56 J. ROSS.

WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, scarfs, House Furnishing Goods. Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic an every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

Auction sales during last Week,

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young, Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept. 18, '57.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry at the Court House in *Beaver*,

On Friday the 20th November, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the same place as the above, all the right title interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following described property situate in Sharon, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, being part of out-lot No. 42 in the plan of out-lots of the town of *Beaver*, bounded and described as follows, to wit; On the north by lot of Whisler, east by Beaver creek, south by John Curry and west by road or street, on which is erected a large steam Flouring mill, and steam saw mill well known as the *Sharon* Mills; seized and taken in execution as the property of William Davidson, at the suit of Archibald Johnson also at the suit of Lancelot Johnson.

No. 15 ALSO

Also, at the same time and place (Nov. 20th) all the right title interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following described lot of ground in the Borough of Rochester, Beaver Co Pa., bounded on the north by street, east by street, south by Ohio river, west by New York street, on which is erected one frame Barrel factory and brick dry kiln, taken in execution as the property of Rhodes, Kennedy and Co., at the suit of John Hanna.

No. 16 ALSO

At the same time and place, to wit, Nov. 20th all the right title interest and claim of defendant, of in and to the following described lots of ground situate in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, bounded on the north by lots of George Hinds and Marcus T C Gould, east by street, south by street, and west by lots of M T C Gould, containing 25 feet by 200 feet more or less, on which is erected a platform now in the occupancy of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, [...] property of and taken in execution [...] Samuel Ecoff and George Hinds [...]

JAMES DARRAGH,
Sheriff's Office, Beaver,
Oct. 26, 1857.

Bank Election.

The Stockholders of the *Bank of Beaver County* are hereby notified and required to meet at the Banking house in New Brighton on Monday the 16th day of November inst. between the hours of 12 o'clock m. and 2 P. M. to organize the said institution by the election of thirteen persons to serve as Directors.

By order of Board of Commissioners.
EDWARD HOOPS, Sec'y.
New Brighton Nov. 4, '57.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 11, 1857.

STRAY HEIFFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Brighton township, about the 20th of Sept last, a small RED HEIFFER, about one year old, a few white spots on her; no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. JACOB KUHN.
Oct. 27, 1857.*

NOTICE.

There will be a Special Meeting of the managers of Beaver County Agricultural Society to be held at the Court House on Friday Evening at 7 o'clock P. M. Nov'r 20th 1857. A large attendance is requested as business of importance will be brought before the Society.

By order of the President,
D. L. IMBRIE, Sec.

CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce;

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,

BEAVER, PA.,

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico *Morocco* Skins; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞ Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves. BENJ. ADAMS.

Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

Consisting of Lands and Village Lots,

THE undersigned, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of John Morgan, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa. dec'd., will offer at public vendue on the premises in and near the village of Murdocksville, in *Beaver* and Washington counties, on

Wednesday, the 23d of December,

1857, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Two Lots in the village of Murdocksville, and about 60 acres of land, part in Beaver and part in Washington county; about one mile west of Murdocksville, on the gravel road leading from Frankfort to Pittsburgh. It is well timbered and of good soil, and would be a desirable location if improved.

Also, a farm of about Two Hundred and Ten acres, adjoining said village of Murdocksville, part in Beaver and part in Washington county, on which are two farm houses, and a barn, and about 80 acres cleared, and has between 50 and 80 acres of bottom land on Raccoon creek. It is a No. 1 Farm, and is known as the 'Gunsollas Farm.' Any person wishing to examine the lands will please call on Mr. John Gunsollas, who resides on the land, and who will take pleasure in imparting any information pertaining to them.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money on or before the 1st day of April, 1858, for the farm on which Gunsollas lives, and the balance in two equal annual payments, excepting that the purchaser shall pay 20 per cent. of the first payment within five days of the sale. Possession to be given of this tract on the 1st day of April, 1858, and the deed therefor will be made whenever the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

One-third of the purchase money of the 60 acre lot, and the Town Lots, will be required at the time of sale, at which time possession will be given; and the balance in two equal annual payments, one on the 1st of April, 1859, and the remaining one on the 1st of April, 1860. The deeds for the last mentioned lots to be made as soon as the after payments are secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

JEREMIAH MORGAN,
Surviving Ex'r of John Morgan, dec'd.
Nov. 4, 1857.*

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Bouch's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Newo and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6, '57.

Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of
A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of [...] SOCRATES SMALL.
Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of
BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dell Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

JOHN M. DUNLAP.

WITH

E. FROWENFELD & BRO.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

NO. 48 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG, PA

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately. A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A,

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

CARNAGHAN,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,

Overcoats, Frocks; Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy. Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞ Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞ FOR CASH ONLY. ☜

oct7—tf

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE.

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS.

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.

A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.

J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

N. B. HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON, Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon 'New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Bankers. Also,

RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book-keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free ☞ Address all letters to the Principal.

MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

J. B. SMITH & CO.,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs. good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar, Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL. ☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov4*)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Bruce, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE BRUCE,
Nov 3, 1857. Administrator.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

LIST OF CAUSES,

For Trial at November Term, 1857; commencing 3d Monday, 16th November.

FIRST WEEK.

Rich'd Beeson, et al,	vs Henry Stauffer,
Isaac Cox,	vs Joseph Britton,
Jas Carson, for use,	vs James Buckley,
Aaron P. Smith,	vs John Graham,
John Pearks,	vs William *Beecom*,
John Graham,	vs Aaron P. Smith,
John Srodes, *qui tam*,	vs Phillip Cooper,
Matthew Elder,	vs William R. Sterling,
James Fombell,	vs Stewart Copper, et al,
Same	vs Same
Same	vs Same
William H. Beach,	vs Athalia Partington,

SECOND WEEK.

James Chambers,	vs Hugh Hamilton, et al,
Charles J. Taylor,	vs Margaret White,
Thomas J. Schley,	vs Samuel Johnston,
Henry J. Lance,	vs Peter Lance's Adm'r,
Thomas J. Power	vs Edward Warner,
Aaron P. Smith,	vs John Graham,
Thomas J. Power	vs Christopher O'Rourke
Mary A Rodenbach et al	vs William McGill,
F. R. Dravo,	vs William Srodes,
Abraham Lourinure,	vs Charles Boak,
Robert Baker	vs Samuel Blair,
Jackman T Stockdale, et al,	vs Thomas Smith,
Alice A Kelly,	vs Hugh Donaldson,

M. S. QUAY, Pro.
Oct. 15, 1857.

December Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Wednes'y, Dec. 16, 1857.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

☞ Those afflicted with Rhumatism or kindred affections, will do well to read the following from Mr Caskey;

SALT RHEUM RADICALLY CURED.

Mrs. L Rhumigh, of Beaver, Pa., cured of Salt Rheum of eight years standing. It was of a most painful character, covering the entire surface of the hands, and portions of the arms and person. First called nearly eight years ago. In four months the skin became soft and smooth, remains entirely free from disease to this time. The above case is selected because one of the first cured in the West, and best shows its permanency. Those who have been similarly affected and cured, reside in the vicinity of nearly every appointment, to whom reference can be given. Equal success has attended the treatment of White Swellings, Scrofula, Abceses and Fever Sores, some of which have been noticed in the monthly reports. In the treatment of all such, we rely mainly upon internal remedies that are calculated to neutralize the acrid substances, supporting diseases, and by exciting to healthful activity, the skin and other secretory organs, to force noxious excrements to escape by natural channels; hence the cure is radical without desletion, and instead of endangering the lungs, as a superficial healing of ulcers or 'scattering' of humors invariably does, it serves to protect and strengthen those vital parts.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country. JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER.
Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

Stock of Dry Goods,

READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

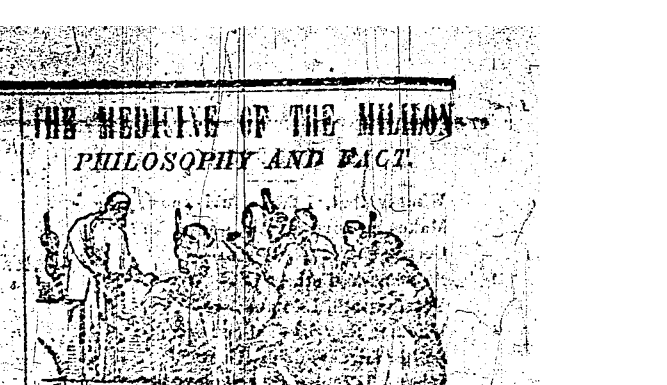
We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞ All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.
Freedom, Oct. 14, '57.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly, rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of [illegible]

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds,	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affe'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costivenesss,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inw'd wean's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, *Beaver*, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

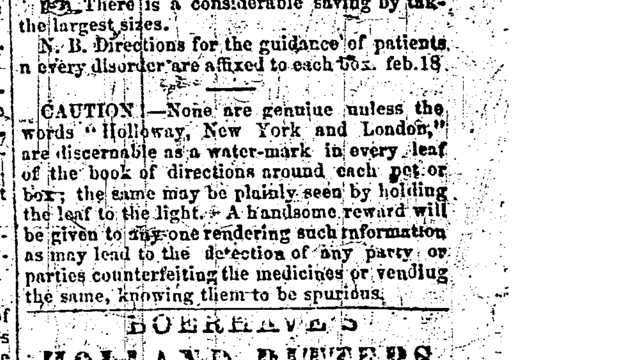
☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND
FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find in this a beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS FOR SALE,

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Apple, &c., and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS,
Oct. 7. Industry, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Dunbar, dec'd, late of Pulaski township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY PHILLIS, Executor.
Oct. 20, 1857.

A MADRIGAL.

What is that, I fain would know,
Makes me love my sweetheart so?
Certes, she is fair to see—
So a hundred others be—
Yet forsooth, I do not care
Whether they be foul or fair,
So her fairness don't discover
What it is that makes me love her.

Cannot I prevail to find
What enchains my captive mind?
Certes, in her soft, brown eyes
Jocund stars do set and rise;
Yet in other eyes, I know,
Starry lustres come and go—
And no influence rains on me,
From their sweet astrology.

Sure I am, I cannot tell
What hath woven the charm so well;
Why the paleness of her cheek
Is endowed with voice to speak;
Why a silent music plays
Where her dancing footstep strays;
Unless it be the dainty sign
By whose light I read her MINE. R. S.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—The average annual imports of cotton and woolen manufactures are about fifty millions of dollars; the average annual imports of iron, manufactures of iron, and steel are about twenty-five millions of dollars; the average annual import of manufactures of silk are about twenty-five millions of dollars; total one hundred millions.

There is no actual necessity for importing a dollar's worth of cotton and woolen goods, because we manufacture them ourselves; and there is no actual necessity for importing a dollars worth of iron, because we have enough of that in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to supply not only ourselves, but the residue of the world; and there is no very pressing necessity to import so largely of manufactures of silk.

Without entering into arguments, it is merely suggested that if the imports of the articles under these three heads were reduced one-half—say fifty millions of dollars—there would be no occasion for panics and financial revulsions. *Exporting* fifty millions of dollars in gold per annum, is a serious matter to any country; we can stand most things, but not that long. *Importing* fifty millions of gold annually is quite another affair, and this or any other country can stand that to the end of time, as under it there would be no panics and revulsions.—*National Intel.*

THIRTY THOUSAND FIGHTS.—A very sedate gentleman from the rural districts, recently passing through one of our warehouses on Market street, was arrested by a large number of "red head copper distillery," which obstructed his passage.

"How many barrels of whiskey have you in store?" inquired our friend of an attache of the house, with an air of great interest.

"Three thousand," replied the clerk.

"Three thousand barrels," repeated the countryman, speaking very deliberately "ten fights to the barrel is a low estimate, and how many fights is that?"

"Thirty thousand," promptly replied the mathematical clerk.

"Thirty thousand fights barreled up in one house! Heavens, what a war is in prospective!" and he passed on in a very brown study.—*Nash Banner.*

PULLING TEETH.—The idea of getting the most of one's money is illustrated by the following squib:

"You pull out teeth here I suppose?" inquired a vegetable looking customer, who dropped into a dental office for information.

"Yes, sir, take a chair," replied the proprietor. "our charge is only fifty cents and I can do it instantly."

"Well, I guess I'll wait till I get home, for I cant pay that price, because our doctor charges only a quarter, and takes him two hours, besides he pulls you all around the room, and you get the worth of your money. So good day."

MANNERS.—Somebody has said that 'politeness is like an air-cushion; there is nothing in it, yet it eases the joints wonderfully.' There never was a truer simile. The road of life is full of ruts and inequalities, sufficient to make our progress along it a series of disagreeable jolts and bumps, even where it is in its smoothest condition; and we are all traveling in such close proximity as to make the air-cushion a very desirable appendage to our journey.

☞ TOO SHARP TO BE HEALTHY.—An old and very sharp broker in Cleveland, thinking to lessen the express charges on a package of money, marked it $1,500, when in reality there was $2,350 in the package. It went at that rate, but unfortunately it was lost, and the broker not daring to claim the whole amount, had to accept $1,500 from the Express Company, thus paying $850 *for* his sharpness. The best of the story is the Company found the package after they had paid the broker, and discovered the cheat that had enriched them $850.

☞ We have lately heard of a minister named Craig, who purchased a whistle, and, when his hearers went to sleep, he emitted from it a very shrill sound. All were awake, and stood up to hear him. "You are certainly smart specimens of humanity," he said, as he slowly gazed at his wondering people; "when I preach the Gospel, you go to sleep; when I play the fool, you are wide awake."

A GUNNING MATCH.—The son of Henry S. Gunn, of Mississippi, ran off two weeks ago with his father's second wife—The "son of a gun" has not been heard of since, and the first "gun has not gone off" in pursuit of him.

☞ "Died poor?"—as if any body could die rich, and in that act of dying, did not lose the grasp upon the title, deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time! No gold, no lands, no jewels nor tenements.—And yet men have been buried by charity's hand who did die rich, died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, a thousand hopes restored.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received
AND FOR SALE LOW, BY
P. B. YOUNG,
At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts ,
BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

Just Received

A large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,
Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of
A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining, and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.
Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.
Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale, at the mines or delivered, Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.
R. D. COOPER.

M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(District Attorney,)
Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.
July 15 1857, 1y

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. In the matter of the settlement of the account of James Moody, Administrator of the estate of Ross Robinson late of said county, deceased. And now, to wit, Oct. 28d, 1857, on motion, the Court appoint Do Lorma Imbrie, Esq. an auditor to marshall the assets in the hands of the Administrator among the creditors.

[L. S.] A true extract. Attest,
WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

NOTICE.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Thursday the 12th day of Nov. at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where, parties interested are notified to attend.
Oct. 27. D. L. IMBRIE, Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home, at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.
Sept. 9,'57. L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms; at the Industry Mills. F. W. WALKER.
Industry Sept. 23—3m

THE GREAT
AMERICAN CORN SHELLER,

Now on Exhibition at
NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is certainly the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the *Agent,* J. O. S. GOLDEN.
Sept. 9, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.
Oct. 1, 1857.

—Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at the old stand, second story of McCleery's building.—Residence at the lower end of Main street.
New Brighton, Oct. 7.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
C. LUKENS,
W. W. LISLE,
HORACE BEESON,

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by
A. S. HARVEY,
July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.
may 6

JOHN E. GIBSON,
Fashionable Tailor,

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞ A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep28)

THOS. KENNEDY, JR.........JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO
Corner of Woood and 4th sts,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES.
AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic
Fancy and Variety Goods,
Including
PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON
HANDKERCH'FS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.
Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Hat and Cap Manufacturers.
And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.
NO. 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion. Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps. A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps, also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent. lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines: Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages, over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

—Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICI,
Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of *Beaver*, on Wednesday the 18th day of November, 1857, for confirmation and allowance:

The account of Francis M. Erwin, administrator of the estate of William Erwin, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Brenner, administrator of the estate of Henry Beyer, dec'd.

The account of Henry A. Baker, administrator of the estate of Michael Baker, dec'd.

The account of David Scott, executor of the estate of George Denny, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Young, executor of the estate of William Calvin, dec'd.

The account of Benj. Todd, executor of the estate of John Knight, dec'd.

The account of John Frishkorn, executor of the estate of Charles Shever, dec'd.

The account of Phillip Blinn, administrator of the estate of Phillip Blinn, sr..

The account of Martha Turner, guardian of Martha Jane, daughter of John Turner, dec'd.
S. B. WILSON, Reg'r.
Oct. 16, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.
Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq for settlement.
Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, out-oven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office.
(oct20)

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A
FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an *effective* purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it *arise from a previously existing* obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute *directions* see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, a Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darlington, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?
Use Kaiser's
CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA
OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,
Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.
Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day.. June 8 1857

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
3 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Mean fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by
C. L. KAISER & BRO.
Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

Notice to Farmers—20 Improved Rail road Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.
november 19, 1856.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by
DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

TO CASH BUYERS,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold.* Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,
July 22, '57. Rochester 'on the hill.'

T. J. CHANDLER.........M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.
Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856–6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's, on Third street. The stock is lower than ever before in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.
Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.
June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,
dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,
je10. 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants
Rochester, Pa Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—300 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarral affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence in the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.
Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.
REV. J. GASTON,
Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,
June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.
Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.
G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates, in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker	do
Rev. Joel White	Economy,
Rev. John Powell	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs	do
Mrs. Mary Morrow	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	do
Robert Greenlee	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland	Vanport,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys	Freedom,
Silas Roberts,	Meadville,
Henry Smith	New Castle,
Mrs. Sarah Lowry	Lawrence co.
Joseph P. Brown	do
Martha A. Wilson	New Castle,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston	Pittsburgh,
T. C. Cunningham	Allegheny,
Isaac Whitesides	do
D. Maratta	Bridgewater,
Rev. Wm. Smith	Louisville,
Judge Keys	Cincinnati,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy	Wellsville,
James Wilkins	Allegheny,
J. P. O'Neil	Steubenville,
Rev. Henry Cline	Venango co.
Dr. James Parsons	Louisville,
Rev. John Watkins	Maysville,
Capt. Jacob Poe	Georgetown,
James L. Dodds	Butler co.
Ex- Gov. Wm. Bigler	Penn'a,
Rev. G. Sechon	Louisville.

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply to the proprietors.
Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!
To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. *The Lime* is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B S Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29,'57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnston, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. R. A. MOON, Executor.
MAY 21 1857.

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambrey, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy, cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.
Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapiaco, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.

Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.

Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.

Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes. O. CUNNINGHAM.
Oct. 22, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends,' will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
ap18–1y.

Look Here!

JUST received from the East our New Stock
WALL PAPER
Larger than ever before. New style
POSITIVELY AT CITY PRICES.
We call your attention, specially, to a lot of
$3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS
per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

ALSO, a good assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND
we will get in a day or two, without raising the price they command in the city.

TERMS—Cash or produce.
BRIDGEWATER BOOKSTORE
Bridgewater, March 3, 1857

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F.
Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall 2nd story of Brown's Brick Block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, PRESENT TERM.
James W. Hunt, N. G.; John Woodruff, V G. David Woodruff, Sec.; John Sharp, A. Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, P. S.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities, our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Old Gold and silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place: sign of the Big Watch. No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.
Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, *Patent* Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg, or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye ever been ... can sell cheaper than they have large assortment of ... before. Also a liquors, for medical and sacramental ... only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.
July 15 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building oposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq. where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply *all Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds. J. O. KNAPP.
New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11, '54

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at
July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.